

Lawrence, but the third is from Lac des Deux-Montagnes, an embayment of the lower St. Lawrence, 70-80 km west of Montreal. All were originally determined as *Hieracium scabriusculum* by R. Cayouette of QUE, and annotated *H. umbellatum* by myself. Thus *H. umbellatum* definitely occurs in the lower St. Lawrence River area. The species should be watched for in boreal ruderal sites farther east in Canada and in the adjacent United States.

American specimens of *Hieracium umbellatum* tend to have somewhat more dentate leaves than do Eurasian ones, and have been determined as *H. umbellatum* var. *scabriusculum* (Schwein.) Farw. by botanists who desire to distinguish them from the nominate Eurasian variety.—Leonard J. Uttal, Department of Biology, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, Blacksburg, VA 24061.

FOUR NEW RECORDS OF *CYPERUS* (CYPERACEAE) IN ARKANSAS—*Cyperus haspan*, *C. oxylepis*, *C. brevifolioides*, and *C. sesquiflorus* are recorded as new to the flora of Arkansas. Voucher specimens are deposited in herbaria as cited..

CYPERUS HASPAN L. Calhoun Co.: gravel roadside, 3 mi SE of Hampton, common in seepage area, edge of cutover sweet bay magnolia thicket, stems weak and supported on adjacent marshy vegetation, 3 Sep 1987, Sundell, Amason & Etheridge 7854 (NLU, UAM, UARK).

Away from the larger rivers, permanently wet habitats are rare in southern Arkansas. *Cyperus haspan* was collected at the margin of a disturbed, largely cleared *Magnolia virginiana* swamp. Noteworthy associates were *Lorinseria areolata*, *Smilax laurifolia*, *Itea virginica*, *Aronia arbutifolia*, *Lyonia ligustrina*, and *Viburnum nudum*. Orzell and Bridges (1987) recorded several other taxa from Arkansas that represent similar Gulf Coastal Plain-Calhoun County disjunctions.

CYPERUS OXYLEPIS Nees ex Steud. Union Co.: beside County Road 25, 1 mi N of Urbana, near a branch of Richmond Creek, Sec 10, T18S, R13W, edge of vegetation-less area in salty runoff area from oil wells, 22 Oct 1987, Thomas 103,096 (NLU, UAM).

Unlike *Scirpus robustus*, another coastal plain disjunct of the Union County salt marshes, *Cyperus oxylepis* is not always associated with brackish soils. A specimen is recorded by MacRoberts (1979) from Caddo Parish, Louisiana, bordering southwest Arkansas.

CYPERUS BREVIFOLIOIDES Delahoussaye & Thieret. Garland Co.: 2 mi E of Hot Springs, Cedar Creek at Hwy 70, small colony on gravel bar, 10 Oct 1987, *Sundell* 8010 (NLU, UAM, UARK). [= *Kyllinga brevifolioides* (Delahoussaye & Thieret) G. Tucker].

This is an Asiatic species only recently recorded in the New World by Delahoussaye and Thieret (1967). Out of some 1200 specimens examined for their study of *Cyperus* subgenus *Kyllinga* in the continental United States, those authors found only nine sheets of *C. brevifolioides*, sporadically introduced in four eastern states: Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and North Carolina. All specimens except one had been misidentified as the similar, more common, and pantropic *C. brevifolius*, especially prevalent in the southeast on the Gulf Coastal Plain. Neither species is recorded for Arkansas; however, Delahoussaye and Thieret map a single outlying collection of *C. brevifolius* from the southeast corner of Oklahoma, and reports for northern Louisiana include the two Arkansas border parishes, Morehouse in the northeast (Thomas et al. 1980) and Caddo in the northwest (MacRoberts 1979).

The Arkansas plants in question have round (not oval or rectangular) inflorescences, spikelets averaging four mm in length (rather than three), smooth (not denticulate) scale keels, two stamens (rather than one) per floret, and obovate achenes 1.30–1.45 mm long (stipe-like base included). In all but achene length, which is intermediate, the character states fit Delahoussaye and Thieret's concept of *Cyperus brevifolioides*. In a discussion of taxonomically useful characters in *Kyllinga*, Tucker (1987) reports that "...such characters as number of stamens and presence of spinulose prickles on the keels of the scales...frequently vary within individuals of the same species and sometimes within spikes of a single plant." More reliable characters for *C. brevifolius* (Tucker 1984) are anther length (0.8–1.1 mm) and the erect disposition of the longest inflorescence bract. (*C. brevifolioides* does not occur in Mexico and Central America, the geographic focus of Tucker's 1984 revision.) In the Arkansas material, dried anthers measure 0.5–0.7 mm and the bract varies from erect to horizontal. Without resorting to the Asian literature, the best determination of the specimens in question is *C. brevifolioides*.

CYPERUS SESQUIFLORUS (Torr.) Mattf. & Kükenth. in Engl. Drew Co.: Monticello, low, seasonably moist wood margin, 16 Aug 1987, *E. Sundell* 7816 (UAM). [= *Kyllinga odorata* Vahl].

This species was cited for southeastern Arkansas by Godfrey & Wooten (1979); however, Smith (1978, 1980 Supplement) has seen no voucher

material and was not able to provide a geographic locality within the state.

Cyperus sesquiflorus is readily distinguished from the morphologically and ecologically similar *C. tenuifolius* (Steud.) Dandy in Exell. only by the mature achenes which are black rather than yellow to brown and possess a broad, whitish callus-like stipe. Tucker (1984) states that achenes are "less important to the taxonomy of *Kyllinga* than in any genus of Cyperaceae" with which he is familiar. However, he agrees with Delahoussaye and Thieret (1967) that the dark achenes with paler bases are indeed distinctive of this species. The latter authors record *C. sesquiflorus* from several locations in northern Louisiana and Oklahoma, and the species will most likely prove to be rather common in southern Arkansas as new collections with mature achenes are critically examined and as collections determined *C. tenuifolius* are reexamined.—Eric Sundell, Dept. of Natural Sciences, Univ. of Arkansas at Monticello, Monticello, AR 71655, U.S.A. and R. Dale Thomas, Dept of Biology, Northeast Louisiana Univ., Monroe, LA 71209, U.S.A.

REFERENCES

- DELAHOUSAYE, A. J. & J. W. THIERET. 1967. *Cyperus* subgenus *Kyllinga* (Cyperaceae) in the continental United States. *Sida* 3:128–136.
- GODFREY, R. K. & J. W. WOOTEN. 1979. Aquatic and wetland plants of southeastern United States. Monocotyledons. Univ. Georgia Press, Athens.
- MACROBERTS, D. T. 1979. Checklist of the plants of Caddo Parish, Louisiana. *Bull. Mus. Life Sci. Shreveport*: 1:1–54.
- ORZELL, S. L. & E. L. BRIDGES. 1987. Further additions and noteworthy collections in the flora of Arkansas, with historical, ecological, and phytogeographical notes. *Phytologia*: 64:81–144.
- SMITH, E. B. 1978. An atlas and annotated list of the vascular plants of Arkansas, and Supplements (annually, 1979–1982 & 1986). Published by the author: Fayetteville, Arkansas.
- THOMAS, R. D., P. B. P. COX, N. A. DAWSON, & R. C. GOUGH. 1980. A checklist of the vascular plants of Morehouse, Richland, and West Carroll Parishes of Northeast Louisiana. *Contr. Herb. Northeast Louisiana Univ.* 1:1–67.
- TUCKER, G. C. 1987. The genera of Cyperaceae in the southeastern United States. *J. Arnold Arbor.* 68:361–445.
- . 1984. A revision of the genus *Kyllinga* Rottb. (Cyperaceae) in Mexico and Central America. *Rhodora* 86:507–538.

CAREX SYCHNOCEPHALA (CYPERACEAE), NEW TO MISSOURI—In the course of a Missouri Department of Conservation supported survey of Little Bean Marsh, Platte County, Missouri, *Carex*